





corn-fields to keep them alive, and hay has risen from 6 to 10 and \$15 per ton. The Maine Cultivator says:

"Down river, fodder is so scarce, that we are told cows, when they can find purchasers, are sold for five dollars per head. We saw the other day a yoke of six feet oxen, which the owner was offered one hundred dollars for in the spring; and he had hard work last week to sell them for 35 dollars—at this rate the stock of our sea-board will be worth but little this year."

**TOBACCO CROPS.**—We regret to learn, as we do from the most respectable source, that the prospect for the tobacco crop in Charles county, of this state, is very unfavorable.

The Danyille (Va.) Reporter says that the weather for several weeks had been such as to insure a very fine crop of Corn, and to encourage hopes that the Tobacco crop will prove to be far better than anticipated. With moderate rains, and the absence of frost until the 10th of Oct. there will be a fine crop of Tobacco; but an early frost would cause the cutting of much of the crop in a green state, and of course a large portion would be inferior.

As we may not have another opportunity before it will be too late, we seize this occasion to say to you that you should give to your turnips a thorough weeding and thinning, and to your potatoes as thorough a ploughing and hilling. Recollect that keeping the ground loose and clean are essential to the growth of both crops.

During a ride of some twenty odd miles on the Reisterstown turnpike, on Thursday last, we regretted to find, with few exceptions, the Corn looking very unpromising; and our accounts from the Western part of the state, give reason to apprehend an almost entire failure of this crop. Washington and Frederick counties, we are told, present the appearance of vast fields burnt with fire.

A recent number of the "Yankee Farmer" contains a treatise on the management of Bees. It is entitled, "A short and simple letter from a Conservative Bee-keeper," and as the author intends to embody his treatise in pamphlet form, for sale, we will barely mention that, after a careful reading, we are highly pleased with his economy and views, and believe that by adopting his manner of keeping and preserving Bees, to a certain extent, the Bee culture might be made a profitable branch of husbandry.

The author is opposed to the practice of destroying the bees on taking the honey, and points out the method by which they may be saved: the method by which the union of weak swarms may be brought about is laid down; the advantages of double over single hives are insisted upon; the use of capping; the advantages of farmers and cottagers keeping bees, and the use of preventing swarms, together with various other subjects connected with the art of Bee raising, are sensibly treated of. And what renders the treatise still more interesting is, that each subject requiring it, is illustrated by a diagram.

Are your wagons, carts, and implements of husbandry of all sorts provided with suitable places for their protection? If they are not they should be. Exposure to the weather of such things is a full loss of twenty-five per cent. upon the farmer or planter who is culpable enough to pay it.

Have you stabling and sheds for all your stock? If you have not, set to work and provide them before winter sets in.

Dash ahead with your ploughing, and get in your small grain in good season.

If you have a field that is beset with *St. Johnswort*, wild Carrot, Oxye, or any other pest, plough in the weeds, or mow them down, before they have time to ripen their seed. By so doing we will ensure you two things—a richer soil and cleaner field next year—neither of which are to be lightly thought of.

#### "Order and Neatness are the best helps of Economy."

It is better than a century since this sentiment was written, and every day's subsequent experience has proved its truth and value. Without order is observed in all professions, occupations and callings, in the manner of doing business, it is impossible to get on without confusion, mortification and loss. To a farmer its value is incalculable; for his very success, the prosperity of his family, and his own respectability depends upon it. If there be any thing which more than another recommends an individual to the good opinion of his neighbors, it is where they find him pursuing a well digested system of rules in the conduct of the operations of his farm. Order, so far as the Agriculturist is concerned, includes every thing relative to the arrangements and economy of his house and lands, and without proper regard be had to it, it is almost morally impossible that he can succeed. It relates to time as well as things, and embraces, within its broad and comprehensive folds, every duty and every interest in which he may be concerned. Without order be preserved in his family, how can he maintain that respect among its members, which is essential to the enforcement of necessary rules, and the exaction of indispensable duties? Without it, how can the business of either the house or the farm move on in harmonious action? Neither the one thing nor the other can be achieved without it. Order prescribes the time, as well as the manner of doing every thing; it points out the object and aim in view, and the mode by which they may be attained. And as for neatness, it is the handmaid of order, so closely allied to, as almost to be inseparable from it, and may be said to be, the necessary consequence flowing from it. Mark that farmer who is punctilious in the observance of all the rules of order on his estate, and you will find that neatness, in the manner of execution, is but a branch of the other. Order leads to neatness—it is its necessary effect—and as the two when combined together, are the "best helps of economy," and economy leads to wealth, we would recommend to our readers, to recollect that order and neatness are among a farmer's cardinal virtues. By keeping the simple sentiment at the head of this article always in view, the following results will flow: Every thing will be done at the proper time, and in the proper manner: the agriculturist will always be without hurry and confusion: the crops will be put in at the proper season; be worked at the right times; manure will be made by every possible means, and taken care of when made: Stock of all kinds will be carefully attended to and fed: good pastures will be provided, meadows will be set right at first, and kept clean and top dressed afterwards: the working force will be well clothed, cleanly kept, well fed, and made to do a good day's labor: the barn and stable yards will be so arranged as to lose none of the liquid portions of the manure, and the manure pits will always present an accumulative aspect: the tools and implements will, when not in use, always be in the tool house; the carts and wagons under shed; the fences will be always kept in order; the barn stables, fencing around the house and outhouses will be kept regularly white-washed twice a year—the wood and barn yards will be swept and scraped on wet days, and their scrapings thrown on the manure pile. These and a hundred other good things will be the proud results to emanate from "order and neatness," and surely the farmer who wishes to live in the confidence and good opinion of his fellow-laborers, will cultivate their acquaintance and carry out the promptings to which they lead.

The editor of the Hartford Review says he has just seen four pears large and luscious all attached to one stem. We never saw more than one pear on one stem.

A good master will feed well, clothe well, and lodge well, and be sure to make those under him work well.

**Value of Ashes.**—Professor Jackson, in one of his lectures in Boston, in illustrating the manner in which soils might be rendered fertile, said that:—

"A farm within his knowledge was blowing sand, a pine barren, and almost hopeless, on which ten bushels of corn to an acre could scarcely be grown, but, by the judicious application of ashes, had been made to produce forty or fifty bushels to the acre." We do not question the correctness of Dr. Jackson's statement.—Our observation has convinced us that on sandy soils, with the exception of clay marl, there is nothing more beneficial in the application to such soils than ashes; and very fortunately, unless uncommon quantities of acid exist in such soils, leached ashes are nearly as beneficial as unleached ones. Ashes do what lime cannot—they render the soil more tenacious of moisture, and although their action is not as prompt or efficient on cold sour soils, they are for the reason assigned, considered as valuable on light sandy ones.—Of this fact, the farmers on the light soils of Long Island and New Jersey are well aware, and in the gathering and application of ashes, find certain sources of profit.

**HYDROPHOBIA, OR CANINE MADNESS.**—The Buffalo Commercial publishes the subjoined "notice given in the newspapers of the 22d June, 1841, by the Committee of Salubrity, in Paris."

1st. Any person bitten by a mad dog, or any other animal, should immediately press with the two hands all around the wound, so as to make the blood run freely and extricate the slava.

2d. Wash the wound with a mixture of alkali and water, lemon juice, ley, soap, salt water, urine or even pure water.

During the time of pressing and washing the wound warm a piece of iron in the fire, and apply it deeply to said wound. Mind that said piece of iron is only heated so as to be able to cauterize—that it must not be red hot. The precautions being well observed, are sufficient to preserve from the horrid effects of hydrophobia, and every one should keep them in their mind.

MR. J. A. GRIMES, of Horrodsburgh, Ky., gives the following as his method of feeding Milch Cows:

"We procure in the fall, all the corn shucks we can, as the farmers put little value upon them. When we commence feeding, we have a large kettle in which we can heat water, and a basket holding the quantity we intend for each animal. We then take the shucks to a common cutting box, and cut them as you would hay or oats, and scald them a few minutes in the kettle. Then take them out and sprinkle three quarts of meal to the bushel of cut shucks, and you will have a better feed than three gallons of corn or meal, fix it as you will. When I was last in Mississippi, the corn crop was very short, and I suggested this way of feeding to some of my friends, for feeding mules and horses as well as milch cows, and before I left was told the cows had improved very much in the quality as well as the quantity of their milk."

**THE EFFECT OF UNDER DRAINING.**—There is a field on the estate of the Earl of Leicester, at Longford, in this county, which some years ago was occupied by Mr. John Sherratt, and brought forth rushes in such abundance, that the occupier gave leave to any body to carry them away who would be at the trouble to mow them. Three years ago the field was drained, under the direction of Mr. T. Harper, of Foston; and this year, we are told, the present occupier, Mr. T. Hobinson, has cut three tons an acre of as nice herbage as ever grew.—*Derbyshire Chronicle.*

**PROFIT OF AGRICULTURE.**—Five thousand dollars worth of green corn has been brought to this city already, this season, from Burlington county, N. J. Large quantities of vegetables are also sent to Philadelphia from that fertile county. A single farmer near Burlington last week received, in the Philadelphia market, near \$700 for his week's marketing. This is better than working a gold mine, or speculating in morus malticaulis or fancy stocks, or politics.—[*N. Y. Sun.*]

Garden seeds should be gathered soon after they are ripe—a little care in season will save much expense for seeds in the spring.



## SEVEN TONS OF GREEN FODDER TO THE ACRE.

At first blush, one would suppose that an acre of ground which at any one moment should yield 7 tons of green fodder must be exceedingly rich, but there are a great number of acres, not only bearing this amount now, but which might very easily be made to produce four times this amount, or twenty-eight tons of green succulent food.

We, last May, measured off just one acre of land and planted upon it Indian corn, making the rows as near as we could without actually measuring them four feet apart in one direction, and three feet in another. This if we mistake not will allow us four thousand hills.

Last week (Aug. 2,) we cut up a hill which had four stalks in it, being as near as we could judge an average as to size, and weighed it. The kernels were just beginning to blister or form out, but by no means large enough to boil. It weighed three pounds and a half. This you will say is nothing extra. But if you calculate right, you will find that at this small rate there was actually growing upon that acre of ground seven tons of excellent green fodder, every particle of which, if cut as it should be, would be greedily eaten by cattle. This weight will increase up to a certain point, when it will probably diminish by the drying off of the stalks and husks. This acre of corn may be called "middling" as to growth and luxuriance. There are thousands of better fields in the country.

Our friend I. Bowles, of this town has a field planted so as to have sixteen thousand hills upon the acre, and we have no doubt that he has nearly that amount of hills. He marked off the rows with a machine so that the hills should be an equal distance apart, and to make the above number of hills per acre. But making allowance of two thousand, for the ravages of worms and missing hills, computing the number at 14,000, and supposing that the average weight is four pounds to the hill, it being a larger variety of corn than ours and highly manured, and you have 56,000 lbs. or twenty eight tons of green fodder per acre. Now can a person, who has not a sufficient range of pasturage for a cow or two more profitably employ an acre of land than by planting it to corn, even in the ordinary way? It is true that it will not when cut, spring up again like clover, or the grasses, nor will it come into use until the first of August. But that is the period of the year when pastures often times begin to fail. It would supply a cow for two months in the year, say August and September, with 90 lbs. of food per day, or two cows with 45 lbs per day. We have never had any practical experience in feeding out green food to cattle, or soiling them as it is called, but if 20 pounds of dry hay will be sufficient for a common sized cow per day, we should think that 45 of green food would be sufficient. This plan may be objected to on the score of its expense. Perhaps more fodder would be obtained at the same cost by planting the horse tooth or Southern corn in drills and cutting it as wanted. This variety might not be ready to cut quite so early as our own, but it would continue green until it comes, and while it would on the whole yield more fodder upon the acre, planted in this way it would continue green longer.—*Maine Far.*

**COMPOST DRESSING FOR MOWING GROUND.**—The editor of the Monthly Visitor says:—"In low lands whether with or without rocks, with or without hard pan, as well upon flat elevations and side hills, as in drained swamps, the crop of hay may be increased to almost any extent by a process infinitely more simple, and less expensive, and much quicker, than by ploughing and hand labor. The method of making compost-manure is the most simple that can be imagined; it is done with facility on the sides of roads, and in the cow and hog pens, with the refuse of chip yards, leaves from the woods, peat and mud taken from the ditches, ashes, sand, earth taken from the back yards and sinks, scrapings from streets, mixtures from almost every article that can be enumerated or imagined,—all will serve as manure for mowing lands, producing the most valuable and lasting effects as used for top-dressing only.—These compost heaps should be well turned and intimately mixed before they are applied, when the spring or autumn season will be equally suitable for their operation, taking occasion to sprinkle over it a small quantity of herds-grass seed."

Large calves are said by some writers to be a sure sign of bad breeding. Well bred animals generally come small, and make less improvement the first year than any other; time increases the bad points of overgrown calves.

**PLOUGHING MATCH.**—The Committee of Arrangement of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, have decided upon having a Ploughing Match, at the Society's Annual Exhibition, this fall. Every provision will be made, so far as the Committee is concerned, to enable the trial to be as fair and complete as possible.—There are many good ploughs now in use by our farmers; but it must result to their advantage to know which are the best for different kinds of work. The trial will no doubt be interesting, and witnessed by a large number of our Agriculturists.

**GARDEN RASPBERRIES.**—Garden Raspberries should be pruned in autumn or in the early part of winter, and then tied up to good stakes. We will explain the reason of this practice. By pruning at the height of four or five feet, according to the strength of the stem, it has fewer branches to support in the following season, and all the nourishment derived from the root being turned into these, they grow more vigorously and produce finer and larger fruit. For the same reason we recommend that not more than four or five stems be retained for each root.

**FRUIT AND FRUIT TREES.**—Two of the best farmers in the range of our knowledge, one a resident of Coos county, and the other in Orange county, Vt. have communicated to us the manner in which they secure their fruit. It is this: they dig at some distance from the body of a favorite tree, until they find a root which they cut off. The part disjointed from the tree is turned up so as to appear above the ground. It sends forth shoots the first season, and bears in a few years fruit precisely like that upon the parent. Let those whose trees are decaying, or who wish to increase good varieties, try the experiment.—*N. H. Whig.*

**FALL SOWING OF SEED.**—Cobbett's American Gardener recommends the sowing of parsnips, carrots, beets, onions and many other things in the fall. He says, seed of all plants will lie safe in this way all winter, though the frost penetrate the distance of three feet beneath them, except the seeds of such plants as a slight frost will cut down. Try it.

The following scientific observations on the army worm, are by R. Wilson, Esq. editor of the Planter's Banner. No man in the state is better qualified to give information on such topics, and we regret that he does not more frequently condescend to enlighten the public, in his plain, laconic style.—*Baton Rouge Gaz.*

**THE ARMY WORM.**—We find in the last St. Martinsville Gazette, an article of the Franklin Republican, in which it is stated that the Army Worm dies as soon as it receives its full growth, which is about an inch in length, and that its nature is "something similar to that of the silkworm." The whole of this statement is false. The silkworm does not die when it receives its full growth. It changes to the chrysalis state, then pierces its cocoon which envelopes it, comes forth a moth, lays its eggs and dies. So it is with the army worm. The egg from which it is hatched by the heat of the sun, is deposited on the tender leaves of the plant. In this climate the egg hatches very soon, the caterpillar eats ravenously and grows fast. Instead of weaving a soft covering such as that of the silkworm, it seeks a place of concealment in the earth, when it casts off its skin and assumes the chrysalis or nympha form. Thus it remains until it comes forth, a moth or butterfly, the following season. Some insects pass two or three years in the state of larva and chrysalis, but whose existence in the winged state, is limited to a few hours.—When plowing ground, immense quantities of the army worm pupa are sometimes seen, but few persons imagine that if not destroyed by the birds which follow the plough, they will again be disinterred in time to destroy the entire crop.

Our belief is that we shall always be subject to the ravages of this worm, and that they will increase rather than diminish, because, as land is now better drained than formerly, the worm in the chrysalis state, will be more likely to survive the winter, but more particularly, because the number of birds which fall a prey to the sportsman, is yearly increasing. Black birds and rice birds are known, during the ploughing season, to feed on those grubs, each one of which would otherwise produce its hundred fold. It is said of the crow, that "he destroys

at least five hundred pernicious grubs and insects for every grain of corn which he pillages from man." It is thought by some that we of the South need no legislation in regard to birds, because they are so numerous. Insects are proportionably numerous, and this State is as much in need of legislative enactments on the subject as any other.

**FEEDING PIGS, &c.**—In the June number of "The Agriculturist," is Dr. Martin's account of his method of feeding his pigs in the experiment of feeding Berkshires against Woburns. At first, every morning and evening four pints of meal were made into mush, and this, mixed with sufficient milk to enable them to swallow it with ease, was found to agree with them, and was never all eaten. Afterwards they had their meal made into bread, and fed to them in the middle of the day. Six pounds were allowed, but they were unable to eat it all. One pound of cracklins a day was allowed part of the time, but it disagreed with the pigs, and was discontinued. As the feeding progressed, the meals, morning and night, were mush and bread, and vegetables of some kind at noon. After they began to receive their vegetables, which were apples, potatoes, cabbage, carrots, beets, &c. they generally eat the whole of their food. Under this system of feeding, one of the pigs, Bernice, in 90 days gained 176½ pounds, and the other, Bertha, 187 pounds. On the 11th of April, Bertha, was bred to one of Mr. Martin's boars, and from the 13th to the 20th she gained thirty pounds, being at the rate of four and a half pounds per day. "But a part of this was filling up after living on half allowance for some days." Such experiments as have been made by Messrs. Fanning and Martin, are always interesting; but they may be made more accurate, by ascertaining the quantity and value of the food consumed, by feeding different pigs at the same time on different kinds of food, and thus ascertaining the nutritive powers of each; and a register of the results drawn up in a tabular form, which will give at a single view these several points, which are of the most consequence to the farmer. The great Valley of the West offers the most extensive field of agriculture in the world, and present appearances indicate that the men who inhabit it are happily not deficient in the energy and enterprise which will be required to develop its resources. Tennessee, in the amount of corn grown, has exceeded any other State in the Union, but if, as is asserted, she has paid out in the past year, more for flour than her cotton and tobacco crops have netted, it is clear a different system is demanded. There must be more roots, more grass, more cattle, more swine; and, as a natural consequence of the preceding, more wheat grown, if the farmers of that fertile State will make the most of their position. Fortunately there are examples before them of the best kind, and with these, and the promptings of the "Agriculturist," it is scarcely possible a better state of things should not soon pervade.—*Albany Cul.*

**SUBSTITUTE FOR SPAYING.**—*Ivanhoe, Campbell co., Aug. 18, 1838.*—I have been for some time an attentive reader of your valuable paper; from each page information is to be gained. In your last paper you instruct us how to perform the operation of castrating cocks, before which I knew not. And it is the above which prompts me to give you the following information:

The old method of gelding sows is not only very cruel, but quite disagreeable to the operator as well as dangerous to fat animals. Now sir, the modus operandi in this neighborhood, as practiced by myself lately but much longer by others, is simply this: For convenience, use a common goose quill for a tube, cutting off smoothly the small end, the other shaped as for a tooth-pick, to be used as a handle; then pass the small end down the vagina two inches or more, (according to the size of the animal,) through which drop six or seven shot, say No. 3, and your work is complete. Nothing can be more simple, innocent, or efficacious.

Should you think the above worth making known, you can publish it. Very respectfully your obedient servant,  
—*N. Y. Cultivator.* ED. B. WITHERS.

**DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.**—It is stated that 20 or 30 cattle have recently died in the vicinity of Byfield, Mass., in the course of a few hours after they were attacked. No satisfactory account has been given of the cause of the disease, but it is supposed to have occurred from eating the leaves of the wild cherry tree, which has long been known to be fatal to neat cattle. In dry weather,



when feed is short, farmers should be careful to keep their cattle from eating the leaves of poisonous plants. When grass is plenty, there is very little danger of their doing so.

**DR. MARTIN'S OWN HISTORY OF HIS WOBURN HOGS.**  
Colbyville, Ky., July 5th, 1841.

**Mr. Affleck—Dear Sir:**—At a very early time my father commenced the improvement of the hog in Kentucky, by a cross of an *English Boar* upon the old long-nosed breed; and about 1812 he procured a pair of Calcutta pigs, the produce of which he sold at \$20 a pair. A sow of this breed sold at Wm. Allen's sale, about 1815 for \$68. There was seven of the fullbred Calcutta pigs brought to Clark co. by my father and his neighbors, but unfortunately they were all of the same litter, and their good qualities were soon impaired by too close breeding. About the year 1825, my father's stock of hogs came into my possession.

I procured a very fine animal for a cross but made no enquiry as to his stock.

About 1830, Mr. Poston, a merchant of Winchester, purchased some pigs in Pennsylvania that were understood to be the Duke of Bedford's breed. I obtained a pair of pigs from him, in a short time after their introduction; and after Mr. Poston's death, which was in 1833, I purchased his old sow, which I called Pennsylvania.

Shortly after getting the sow Pennsylvania, I bred her to a boar brought by Mr. Hutchcroft, of Bourbon county, from Pennsylvania, and shortly afterwards got some pigs from Mr. Hutchcroft, the produce of stock he had brought from Pennsylvania.

The first hog I used of Mr. Hutchcroft's, produced me fine stock, from which I only kept two pigs. I used two hogs afterwards from Mr. Hutchcroft's, which did not appear to mix well with my hogs, and the produce was unproductive.

I procured several Bedford hogs, with a view of getting the same kind of hog that I had got from Mr. Poston, but was disappointed. I have owned or seen, five distinct kinds of hogs called Bedfords.

In 1837 I procured from Virginia a boar and two sows, of the same breed as those that had been introduced by Mr. Poston, with certificates accompanying them that they were pure blooded hogs of the Duke of Bedford's breed. Before procuring the boar from Virginia, I had bred the old sow Pennsylvania to a large, well-formed animal, a descendant of one of the sows brought out by Mr. Poston, that was also understood to have in him Big China and Calcutta blood. She produced fifteen pigs, ten of which she raised; the produce of these hogs, I call the *Alloyed Woburn*. This alloy is preferred by many to the pure Woburn, on account of their having more size. The large hog that I showed in Winchester last fall, was one of this litter; and the premium barrow that I had at Frankford, winter before last, was another; and the large barrow at R. Allen's, another.

Mr. Parkinson is understood to have been the first person that introduced the Duke of Bedford's breed of hogs into the United States; but whether the sow Pennsylvania is a descendant of that stock, or of some later importation, I am not prepared to say.

In 1839 I went to Pennsylvania to see Mr. Blackman's importation of Woburns. Mr. Blackman had imported three pigs from Woburn, but unfortunately they were of the same litter.

They had a large share of Neapolitan blood in them, and were so near naked that I did not buy any of them, though I had gone to Pennsylvania with the intention of buying them. I also went to Virginia, New York and Massachusetts, but could find no Woburns that were not mixed.

I have no doubt but Mr. Blackman's hogs would have been a great advantage to me, as it would have afforded me a fresh cross, and added some of that invaluable blood, the *Neapolitan*. It is true I now have the Neapolitan, and could add a fresh cross to the Woburn that would be very advantageous; but then the prejudice against any thing made at home, and the admiration of whatever is made abroad, would deprive me for some years of any profit from such improvements.

Before I had been so frequently disappointed in getting Bedford hogs, with the expectation of getting the kind of hog introduced by Mr. Poston, I had called my hogs *Bedfords*. But having bought Bedford hogs that were so much unlike mine, and finding that the Duke of Bed-

ford's hogs were called Woburns in the Complete Grazer, I adopted that name.

I went to Worcester in Massachusetts, to see Governor Lincoln's hogs, as I had seen in the American Farmer that he had hogs introduced (I think) by Parkinson, of the Duke of Bedford's breed; and here I found hogs that strongly resembled the Woburns, although he had crossed them with other breeds, and had none pure of the original breed.

All the Woburns in Kentucky (as far as I know) have sprung from six hogs—three boars and three sows. In my pedigrees I have called them Belmont, Superior, Pennsylvania, Belmona and Accident. If the other boar ever had a name, I am not apprized of it.

I expect shortly to receive an addition to my Woburn stock from Pennsylvania. So much for their history.

I think you may be correct in saying the Woburns require from eighteen months to three years to acquire their full growth. But your inference that they do not fatten readily at an early age, is directly contradicted by experience. I do not know what other breeds you allude to, as maturing at twelve or fifteen months old. Certainly you could not mean the black Berkshire; they do not get their growth at this age. I have a sow by Mr. Beach's Reading, out of Mr. Lossing's imported Teal sow, that is now more than two years old, that is not yet done growing. I have a boar by imported Newbury, same age, that is still growing. Woburn sows produce pigs at as early an age as any others, which is a strong indication of early maturity. Marion, a sow with which I am now trying an experiment, had pigs at eight months and six days old.

If I should be disposed to hunt up large sized Woburns at an earlier age, I could soon find some that would leave Mr. Beach's best, far behind. My pigs were purposely kept back, that they might be as light as possible at (four months old) the time I commenced feeding.

I think Mr. Beach has made a very honest admission, "that in a trial with the Woburns he would have nothing to gain." The pigs I fed with Mr. Fanning were not broken down in their limbs, and will both have pigs in a short time; so that the feeding my pigs "high" is not likely to prevent their breeding.

The distinction of large and small Berkshires has been made by extra keep. My Berkshires from Reading and Newbury are not as large as Hawes' old Berkshires, which I purchased from the Shakers, near Albany, N. Y. It is true they are not as old; (and I think they will reach the same size,) but they are over two years old.

You will find I have made a proposition in the Kentucky Farmer, to have a Woburn and Berkshire fed by some disinterested person, by measurement. This I suppose will be called a fair test.

SAM'L D. MARTIN.

[I am well aware of my incompetence on entering into any discussion on the subject of stock, with Dr. Martin; his experience being so much greater than my own. But I must have my opinion; that is still in favor of the earlier maturity of the Berkshire hog, over any other breed possessing anything approaching to their form, quality of flesh, and breeding qualities. I have probably a better opportunity of seeing results than the Doctor, and go nowhere with my eyes shut. I have formed my opinions from my observations; and, like every one else, think I am pretty nearly correct.

As to the comparative maturity of animals, I view it thus—that at a certain age they attain their full and perfect form, and will then attain a greater weight and degree of fatness than at any previous age; and though they will afterwards increase in size, probably for some years, they will do so at a slower rate than they had before done.

"The distinction of large and small Berkshires," has been created much more by the in-and-in breeding resulting from the small number of individuals originally imported; and by care in selecting the breeders, than by extra keep. Though keep, of course, tells in a great degree.—Editor Western Farmer and Gardener.]

**SWEDISH STABLES.**—In Sweden the horse stables are never littered at all. The floors of the stables are planked; the planks perforated with holes, so that no wet can remain on them: and these planks kept clean are the only bedding allowed. To this method of treating their horses, (strange as it appears to Englishmen, or those who litter their stables carefully,) the Swedes attribute the soundness of their horses' feet, as it is quite uncommon to meet with a lame or foundered horse in Sweden, so stabled.

**ESSAY ON SHEEP.**

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener.

**Dear Sir:**—Continuing the subject of sheep, I will now lay before your readers some account of what we here term the short woolled—that is, the Merino, the Saxon, the Southdown, &c. Inasfar as I commenced with the long wools, it may be advisable to continue the description, having reference to the length of staple, as some order of rotation; and consequently of those already named, the Southdown will come first under our notice.

The Southdown, Norfolk, Dorset, Ryeland and Cheviot though, in fact, the old short wools of England, now occupy an intermediate space between the fleeces of Spain, Germany and New-Holland, and the long wools of the Cotswold, Leicester and Lincoln. The Southdowns are a long range of hills, diverging from the chalky stratum which intersects a portion of England from Norfolk to Dorchester, entering the county of Sussex on the west side, and continuing along in a direct line as far as East Bourne in Pevensey bay, (being within a mile or two of the spot where William the Conqueror landed his army, previous to the battle of Hastings) and occupying a space of more than sixty miles in length with a succession of open downs, and distinguished by their situation and name, from a more northern tract passing through Surrey and Kent and terminating in the cliffs of Dover. On these downs a certain breed of sheep have been reared for several hundred years, and from their location do they take their name. The present breed of Southdown sheep so justly admired, are indebted particularly to Mr. Ellman for the possession of the fine form they now invariably carry.

We have it upon record, that far from possessing a good shape, they were, originally, long and thin in the neck, high on the shoulders, low behind, high on the loins, down on the rump, the tail set on very low, perpendicular from the hip bones, sharp on the back, the ribs flat, not bowing, narrow in the fore-quarters, but good in the leg, although having big bone. Their improvement has not been by any admixture of foreign blood. The cross with the Leicesters and the Merinos have each proved failures. The same system that Mr. Bakewell pursued with regard to the improvement of the Leicesters, was carried out by Mr. Ellman in his experiments on the Southdown with equally satisfactory results. The true principles of breeding were attended to, the sexual intercourse of the sheep regulated by sections, and in-and-in breeding entirely done away with. Besides improvement in shape, they acquired a better and harder constitution, with a greater disposition to fatten, and became much heavier in carcass when fat. They have a patience of occasional short keep, and an endurance of hard stocking, scarcely surpassed by any other sheep, an early maturity inferior to none, with flesh finely grained, and wool of the most useful quality. The Southdown sheep are polled; the dusky and sometimes black color of the head and legs would almost go to prove that this was their original color, and in almost every flock, notwithstanding the care that is taken to prevent it, several particolored lambs will be dropped, and some entirely black; and there is scarcely a doubt that if left in a wild state, they would in a few years become black altogether. There are no sheep more healthy than the Southdowns. They seldom suffer from the hydatid on the brain, neither are they much subject to the rot. The following is Mr. Ellman's description of his improved Southdowns:

"The head small and hornless; face speckled and gray, and neither too long nor too short; the lips thin, and the space between the nose and the eyes narrow; the under jaw or chop fine and thin; the ears tolerably wide, and well covered with wool, and the forehead also, and the whole space between the ears well protected by it as a defence against the fly; the eye full and bright; the eye-cap or bone not too projecting, that it may not form a fatal obstacle in lambing; the neck of a medium length, thin towards the head, but enlarging towards the shoulders, were it should be broad and high, and straight in its whole course above and below; the breast should be wide, deep and projecting forward between the fore-legs, indicating a good constitution and a disposition to thrive. Corresponding with this the shoulders should be on a level with the back, and not too wide above; they should bow outwards from the top of the breast, indicating a springing rib beneath, and leaving room for it. The ribs coming out horizontally from the spine and extending far back ward, and the last rib projecting more than the others, the back flat from the shoulders to the setting on the tail; the loin broad and flat; the rump long and broad, and the



tail set on high and nearly on a level with the spine; the hips wide, the space between them and the last rib on either side narrow as possible, and the ribs generally presenting a circular form like a barrel; the belly as straight as the back; the legs neither too long nor too short; the fore-legs straight from the breast to the foot, not bending inward at the knee, and standing far apart both before and behind, the hocks having a direction rather outward, and the twist or meeting of the thighs behind being particularly full; the bones fine, yet having no appearance of weakness; and of a speckled or dark color; the belly well defended with wool, and the wool coming down before and behind the knee, and to the hock; the wool short, close, curled and fine, and free from spiky projecting fibres. The average dead weight of the Southdown is from 120 to 160 lbs. though they have been fed to weigh 294 lbs., the fleece varies from 2½ to 6 lbs., dependant, of course, on circumstances. The wool of the Southdowns, when in most repute as a carding wool, was principally used in making servants' and army clothing in England, and it was sparingly mixed with other wools for finer cloths; with the introduction of the Spanish and German wools it has changed its character, and from being an inferior carding wool, has become a good combing one, and enters into the composition of flannels, baizes and worsted goods of almost every description; heavy cloths for calico printers and paper manufacturers, woolen cords, and coarse woolsens, blankets, carpets, druggets, &c., so that although it has lost cast, the most enthusiastic admirers of the old short wools, cannot but look with satisfaction at its extraordinary usefulness.

I have said that the face and legs of the Southdowns are speckled and gray—I wish farmers, however, to understand that it is not every sheep that has face and legs speckled and gray that is a Southdown; and I make this observation, for the purpose of calling attention to the importance of purchasers being particularly tenacious of buying of no persons but those of established character, and to beware of imposition.

The old Berkshire are an ill-formed breed of sheep, with black head and legs, and with a coarse, short fleece, weighing about 1½ lbs. The Hampshire are, for the most part, a cross between the old Berkshire and the Southdown, having the same distinctive marks. The Staffordshire sheep is also polled, with legs and face gray; they are a native of this county, and bred principally on Cannock Heath, a district of land lying between Stafford and Birmingham; they are thin in proportion to their length, otherwise they would resemble the Southdown more than any other breed. They are capable of being fed to great weight, and have been made to reach 32 lbs., per quarter. The fleece is not so good in quality as the Southdown, and averages about 3 lbs. In the western part of Staffordshire there is a breed of sheep with black faces and legs, light in the carcass, and fine in the wool, but much inferior to the Cannock Heath sheep.

The Dorset sheep is a valuable breed peculiar to itself; the principal distinction and value of which lies in the forwardness of the ewes, who take the ram at a much earlier period than any other species, and thus supply the market with lamb when it fetches the highest price; the wool is inferior to that of the Southdown, and averages about 3½ lbs.

We now come to the Ryeland, so called from the district where raised in the southern part of Herefordshire, and on which a great quantity of rye used to be grown. It is a small breed, seldom exceeding more than 14 or 16 lbs. per quarter in the wether and 10 to 13 lbs. in the ewe. The legs are small and clean, the bone altogether light, the carcass round and compact, and peculiarly developing itself on the loins and haunches. The Ryeland has that form which at once bespeaks it to be patient of hunger, and capable of thriving on very scanty fare. They have white faces, and are polled, the wool growing close to, and sometimes covering the eyes. The weight of the fleece rarely exceeds 2 lbs., but it possesses a degree of fineness unequalled by any other British breed. Sir Joseph Banks, who was well acquainted with their constitution and habits, used to say that "the Ryeland sheep deserved a niche in the temple of Fame." They fatten quickly, but the superabundant fat is not made to load the muscles externally, as in the Leicester; it is accumulated within, and the flesh is on this account more generally acceptable. As might naturally be expected, experiments have been made by crossing the Ryelands with the Merino; no improvement was made in the fleece, and the carcass considerably deteriorated. Similar attempts have been

made to cross this sheep with the Leicesters and Southdowns, but in every case with similar results, and the idea has been entirely abandoned.

The Morfe Common sheep of Shropshire ought not to be passed over without notice; they are raised on a tract of land, situated on the borders of the Severn, near Bridgenorth, which contains about 4000 acres—they are the pride of the country, and are not excelled in fineness of wool, even by the Ryelands themselves. They have small horns, with speckled, dark, or black faces and legs, and a fleece weighing about 2 lbs.

The Cheviot hills are a part of that extensive and elevated range, which extends from Galloway through Northumberland into Cumberland, occupying a space of from 150 to 200 square miles. The majority of them are pointed like cones; their sides are smooth and steep, and their bases are nearly in contact with each other. The soil, except on the very top, is fertile, and from the base to the summit of most of them, there is an unbroken and rich greenward. On the upper part of that hill in Northumberland, which is properly termed the Cheviot, this most valuable breed of sheep is found, and hence again its name. It is said they have been bred there from time immemorial. A strong prejudice was at one time entertained against them, but they are now spreading themselves rapidly over every part of the south Highlands of Scotland, to the exclusion of the native black-faced breed. The head of the Cheviot is polled, bare and clean, with the jaw of good length; the ears not too short; the neck round, not too long, and well covered with wool; the shoulders deep, full and wide set above; the chest full and open; the body, in general, round and full, and hams round and plump; the legs clean, of proportionable length, and well clad with wool to the knee-joints and hocks; the fleece fine, close, short and thick set. It possesses very considerable fattening properties, and can endure much hardship, both from starvation and cold. The experiments that have been made in crossing the Cheviot with the Leicester and Southdowns have been entire failures, and in every instance has the original fleece been deteriorated by the system; it is, however, carried on to a considerable extent, and a great portion of the sheep on the Cheviot range, have a considerable quantity of Leicester blood in them, by which the character of the wool is being entirely altered.

UMERA.

**TO PREVENT THE RAVAGES OF RATS IN GRAIN.**—How to prevent the ravages of rats in grain after it is housed, has been an inquiry of long standing. We can never exterminate them to such a degree as not to apprehend their incursions, for a horde of these troublesome visitors will often make their appearance when we least expect them. Instinct points the way to where that provision best suited to their nature is found most plentiful. We have often found, when we went to thrash, our oats cut and cleaned by them, and the straw rendered unfit for any purpose whatever, even the subservient one of litter.

But every evil has a cure; and I have found common elder to be a preventive, and have tested its properties as an anti-rat application.—When the grain is to be packed away, I scatter a few of the young branches over every layer of bundles, being mindful to have them in greatest abundance on the edges of the pile. The drying of the twigs will give the grain an odour not relished by the vermin—which scent in no wise detracts from the quality of the straw for horses, as it makes no difference with them.—I have tried it successfully, a number of years in wheat, oats and corn.

From the London Farmers' Magazine.

Sir:—The following is a reply to your correspondent's inquiry as to the best mode of destroying rats. Should he find either of these methods succeed, he will oblige by a reply through your paper.

1st—Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted, or stewed in grease, and placed in their tracks.

or—Dried sponge in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium.

or—Bird-lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur, and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught, and well rubbed or brushed over with tar and train-oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode.

Now is the time to be prepare your Strawberry beds.

From the Baltimore American.

#### TRADE WITH FRANCE.

The communication addressed by the French Minister at Washington to the Secretary of the Treasury is too long for insertion in our columns. In view of the proposed action of Congress by which a duty of 20 per cent. would be imposed upon French productions, M. DE BACOURT prepared the document as a sort of remonstrance against such proceedings, undertaking to show that the commercial relations now existing between the United States and France were favorable to this country, and intimating that the proposed alterations of our Tariff would be followed by defensive measures on the part of France.

The substance of the Minister's communication may be brought under two heads. He first labours to show that France is under little obligation to our Government for the discriminating duties in favor of certain French commodities imported here. Thus it is urged that the distinction of ten per cent against silks coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope is not especially in favor of France, since it applies to all parts of Europe without distinction; and that the discrimination was established less with a view of an European or a French interest, than for the protection of certain cotton articles manufactured in the United States, and which could not, without this duty, supply a competition with common Chinese silks.

Again, with regard to the article in the treaty of 1831 securing certain advantages to French wines, it is maintained that a valuable consideration was given in return, viz. the renunciation by France of important privileges pertaining to the territory of Louisiana.

The second head, which is the most comprehensive, includes the Minister's statements and reasonings to show that the complaints made on our part against the restrictions of the French Tariff are without cause. Leaving out his general references we specify two items, cotton and tobacco—the most valuable of our exports.

The duty imposed by France upon American cotton is greater by five francs than the duty imposed by it on Egyptian and Turkish cotton. To our expostulations on this subject the answer is the American cotton is much superior in quality to other sorts, and that therefore being of higher value it should bear the greater duty. To which is added the fact that a reduction of duty on American cotton was made by the royal ordinance in 1832—and the inference is that we ought to be satisfied with that, although the discriminating difference of 5 francs per killogramme still remains against us.

The remarks of M. DE BACOURT on the Tobacco restrictions of this Government, known as the *regie*, we here annex.

"The complaints addressed by the United States against the monopoly exercised by the French Administration, touch directly the right possessed by all nations of regulating as they choose the elements of their internal revenue. If such pretensions were admitted upon one point, there would be no means, no reason, to repel them on any other; to-day the subject is the monopoly of tobacco, to-morrow it would be municipal taxes, &c., and the internal economy of France, as well as all means calculated to act directly on the conditions and regulations of exotic products, would become the basis or the pretext of constant and endless aggressions.

In principle, these complaints must be expressly declined.

But, even laying aside this peremptory consideration, the complaint of American planters cannot sustain discussion.

The duty imposed upon foreign tobacco by the monopoly being after all, in whatever form it may be levied, but a duty of consumption, the legitimacy of which is acknowledged, what remains to be examined is, how far it restrains the consumption of foreign products, in the interest of which it is incriminated.

The nature of the tobacco manufactured by the "Regie" being intended for different classes of consumers, the inferior qualities are composed of the indigenous product, while all the superior qualities are manufactured with the mixtures of American tobacco. The increase of prices created by the duties has no restricting action on the habits of rich consumers, for whom the tobacco from the United States is particularly designed. There is, then, in fact, no loss; for these qualities constitute almost all the American product imported. As to the inferior quality which is produced in the United States as well as in France, it would be difficult to conceive how the Americans could claim from France a protection for their in-



terest, when that same protection would oblige France to the sacrifice of her own interest at home.

A proof that there is no loss for the United States is, that the consumption of their tobacco, which forms the four-fifths of the whole of the French imports of foreign tobacco, is in progress; the amount of the importation of 1837, which was the largest one, having been exceeded by that of 1838, as will be seen in the following table, which gives the import in France of foreign tobacco, as well from the United States as from other countries, from 1828 to 1838:

Years.	From the U. States.	From other Countries.
	Kilogrammes.	Kilogrammes.
1828	952,861	87,232
1829	1,000,421	340,703
1830	4,645,298	184,668
1831	270,162	1,086
1832	2,053,936	2,389
1833	4,498,224	34,394
1834	2,792,180	129,518
1835	2,227,965	333,989
1836	2,747,819	337,799
1837	4,828,222	1,135,815
1838	5,290,750	1,229,819

It is stated that the American tobacco does not find under the French legislation sufficient conditions of equality for its sale. It is hardly necessary to answer this assertion otherwise than by noticing that the agents of the French Administration, coming on the American market with the buyers from all countries, pay the same price as the others, and necessarily contribute to maintain these prices by their competition, especially when it is known that the wants of France, which can be established in advance, increase every year in an obvious proportion, with the exception of a slight variation, which is in no way a consequence of the monopoly. But still we can show that the monopoly, far from restraining the sale of American tobacco in the French consumption, is, on the contrary, favorable to it. If we suppose for the moment that this monopoly be abandoned, it must be compensated by the creation of new custom-house duties, causing the tobacco to be placed on an equal footing with all other foreign articles of consumption, and consequently submitting the supply to all the chances of commercial competition. Tobacco would then be like tea, pepper, cinnamon, indigo, &c. The American planter would find on the French market numerous competitors opposing his prices and conditions, instead of the present constant and regular issue offered to him by the enlightened preference given to him by the administration. Moreover, the extinction of the monopoly would enable the French planter to produce indigenous tobacco, diminishing so much of the consumption of foreign product. In all conscience, can the American planters wish for such a change?

As to the "principle" involved which the Minister declares "must be expressly declined," we beg to represent that no question of principle is started. No one disputes the right of the French Government to regulate as it chooses the elements of its internal revenue. It may exclude our tobacco entirely for that matter. But the question is one of policy. If we find that a commodity of ours is taxed by France inordinately to supply revenue to that nation, we may create a dilemma by reciprocating the compliment, and it will be left to France to choose whether she will continue her restriction under such circumstances or not. It will be a matter of profit and loss merely, and no doubt her policy will be determined accordingly.

The increase of our exports of tobacco to France, as indicated by the above table, is to be ascribed not to the favourable character of the *regie* but to the fact that the large importations of French goods into this country, consequent upon our reduction of duties upon them, prompted an enlarged exportation of such commodities as could in any way be made available in return. When France could pay for tobacco by her silks and wines upon better terms than any other nation, it was natural that her purchases would become larger than before that advantage belonged to her—especially as tobacco is an article of luxury the consumption of which may be extended by reducing its price.

But in fact our exportations of tobacco were greater in 1791-92 than they have been since, until within a year or so. Mr. Cass, in his letter to the Duc de DALMATIA, Oct. 26, 1839, states the average amount of annual exportations of tobacco from the United States at 111,630 hds. annually during the three years 1790, 1791, 1792. He

adds, "and yet notwithstanding the vast quantity of fertile land adapted by soil and climate to the production of this plant, which, since 1792, has been added to the domain of our national industry, and notwithstanding the advance of the whole country in population and in all the elements of wealth and productive power has been unequalled in the history of nations, still the quantity of exported tobacco has diminished instead of augmenting." He subsequently states the annual export in 1835 and 1836 at something less than ninety-five thousand hogsheads. Now at the first named period the French *regie*, under the representations of Mr. JEFFERSON, was more liberally constituted than it was afterwards—or than it is now. If our exports of tobacco to France have increased recently the fact is not to be ascribed to the favorable nature of the French monopoly.

From the Marlboro' Gazette.

To the Representatives in Congress from the Tobacco growing States of this Union.

The Land Bill has passed the Senate with an amendment which, if it becomes a law, will effectually kill the cause in which we have been so strenuously engaged for the last four or five years. Look to it well before you vote for the bill with this amendment. It provides "that in case a higher duty than 20 per cent ad valorem shall be imposed on any article imported into the United States, the operation of this act shall cease so long as that duty is continued, and shall be resumed when that duty shall cease." The direct effect of this amendment will be to prevent forever hereafter, the levying by Congress of countervailing duties, in case they may be deemed necessary to protect the Tobacco interests of this country from the restrictions imposed on the trade by foreign countries.

It is well known that the trifling duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem on French silks, wines, brandies, &c., and on other articles of luxury coming from other countries, is now regarded as a revenue duty, and as such is really called for by the wants of the Treasury. This revenue duty will in all probability continue for many years to come, and it is more than likely will never be taken off. Indeed, the wants of the Treasury department will never allow hereafter a reduction of this duty. It will of course become a permanent revenue duty, not to be hereafter dispensed with. To what then must the Tobacco growers look hereafter as a remedy or offset against foreign taxation of tobacco? Can they safely rely on any other measures than a system of high countervailing duties? But by the provisions of this amendment to the Land bill in the Senate, their hands will be completely tied up. No duties are to be imposed for any purpose, higher than 20 per cent. ad valorem, which is now confessedly the revenue standard of duties; and they can never be brought lower consistently with a due regard to our national wants.

The desire of all who are interested in the growth of Tobacco should be, and it is clearly to their interest too, to devise such a scale of retaliatory duties as may hereafter admit of a reduction, with a view of conforming them to any proposed reductions on the part of other governments. But what chance have we for such opportunity of relief, if Congress is hereafter in no case to levy a higher duty than 20 per cent. ad valorem? Can any man suppose that the State will agree hereafter to impose countervailing duties which in their very nature must be higher than 20 per cent. ad valorem, if the consequence of such impositions of duties is to be a total cessation of the operation of the Land bill, and of course for the time being, a loss of the proceeds of the Public Lands? No. Rest assured that if they once get the proceeds of these Lands, they will never surrender them to enable you to lay countervailing duties. This is clear. And it is to be hoped that the Representatives in Congress from tobacco growing States will not let this opportunity pass of satisfying the enemies of their true interests that they understand the game they are playing, by thus fastening on a bill, the provisions of which are otherwise popular, an amendment so vitally at war with their best interests and prosperity.—As much as I desire the passage of the Land Bill in the form it passed the lower House of Congress, I would infinitely prefer to see it lost altogether than that this amendment should be adopted.

A WHIG TOBACCO PLANTER.

FOR THE STING OF A BEE OR OTHER INSECT.—Take a little mud from any puddle, and apply it wet to the wound (renewing it if it gets dry,) for 16 or 20 minutes, or less time if the pain and swelling is gone.

## HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

### A WORD TO OLD BACHELORS—DIFFERENT SORTS OF WIVES.

Debar'd the common joys of life,  
And that prime bliss—a loving wife!  
Oh! what's a table, richly spread,  
Without a woman at its head?

I fear, Mr. Editor, you will think me "more nice than wise;" but my notions, if fastidious or peculiar, have the merit at least of not leading to extravagance—You must know, or if ignorant of a matter so important, let this inform you, that as far back as I can remember, I have had a natural proclivity for the *softer sex*. When yet a very little chap, I liked to go to school with the girls, to sit on the girls bench, and to learn out of their books; and at dinner time to play with them, for, be it remembered, we went three miles to a country school; aye, and, you may believe it or not, until some vague notion of its impropriety came over the old people, which then I did not so well comprehend, my decided preference was to sleep in the "Lady's chamber." It was my wont, on rainy days, and Saturdays, to "use" with mother and the sisters, and their young companions, to plague them at their quilting matches, and to attend them, not willingly it must be confessed, to open the gates going to church; but most willingly to the closet, when they went there to get or give out, the sugar and the sweetmeats—Hence, even now, when I take my vagrant pen to scribble something for the "Farmer," my inclination is somehow to get into the *Housewife's Department*—for, in fact, is it not there that you are most apt to find something good, especially for a mortal sinner who confesses to a—*sweet tooth*! Yes, Mr. Editor, its "a disease I shall die on," and sooner shall

"The hound be hunted by the hare,  
"Than I turn rebel to the Fair."

It may be the result of these early propensities and associations, that prompts me when I go into a strange house, to throw my eyes slyly around on the things that serve, like the index of a book, to show the character of the *Mistress*. If, for instance, I descry cobwebs in a corner of the ceiling, dust on the chair-boards, or the mantel, fly dirt on the window, verdigris on the brasses, and a dirty hearth; I say to myself, "here wants the eye of the *Mistress*—wonder what time she gets up?" Does a little daughter come in caterwauling, with a dirty apron, slipshod shoes, her face unwashed and hair uncombed, I say to myself again, "this looks worse still!—here's maternal delinquency—wonder if the mother don't give her time too much to reading novels!" Warned by these premonitory symptoms, when her Ladyship makes her appearance, it does not surprise me if she speaks only when spoken to, and then in monosyllables, and looks grum enough to turn sweet milk into "hard cider"—whilest—a good Housewife, on being introduced, suppose the husband to be absent in the field, or at his office, will receive you with a smile of affability—good humour and cheerfulness light up her countenance, and she has ready words of encouragement to disembarass you, and put you at once at your ease—with a single *coup d'ail* I take a view without her perceiving it, of her cap, her hair, her neatly "done up" handkerchief, if she wears one, her gown to note if the colour and fashion are becoming and suitable to her age and figure; and then for the life of me I can't keep my eye from dropping down to glance at her shoe and stocking! Pretty as are small hands and feet, we have no right to insist upon, what the lady cannot controul—but we have a right to insist on a cap nicely starched and trimmed, with its ribband and her sash in keeping with each other and with the complexion—who could bear the sight of a lilac or green ribband, on a dark brunette? and then you steal a glance at the hands and finger nails, to see that all is fair and clean as soap and brush can make them; and as for stockings with hole or spot as big as a pin's head, whoever saw such a thing, on a Lady! Well then, besides her own person and her house, there is another touchstone—the Table—Not that a man of sense or taste cares so much for how much is on it, in the way of "creature comforts," but whatever it be, let it be the best of its kind—and above all, let all its appointments be "as clean as clean can be"! How refreshing a snow-white



well-ironed table cloth, without speck or stain! napkins ditto—and, let Fanny Wright and five-points democracy say what they will, a silver fork, after all, is a right comfortable thing; were it only that by dropping it in warm soap and water, you are sure to have it perfectly clean! Then one can't help noticing whether the tea or dinner service is throughout of homogeneous colours—milk white the best,—and then the quality of the tea and coffee. There is no place or occasion where the "penny wise pound foolish" policy is more irksome or misplaced than in a false economy of the table. For want of a few yards more of diaper, and some little more expenditure of "elbow-grease" and soap, by the washwoman, every thing is spoiled—sight disgusted, and temper and appetite destroyed together.—Many a nice breakfast has been spoiled for want of a few grains more of tea or coffee.—But above all things to have these given to you—the one weak and cold!—the other thick and muddy!! Ah, Mr. Editor, can you tell me if Job's patience was ever put to this greatest of all tests? One thing more would I ask of the good lady whenever to be had—a plate of light soup for dinner, which may be made of almost any thing. But all the goods of bounteous fortune, splendid equipages, liveried servants, well stored larders, the most costly furniture, the rarest wines, the most enchanting music, paintings of the oldest masters, the choicest library—all, all will not compensate for the want of neatness, affability and good humour in the lady. And now, Mr. Editor, having indicated some of the signs of a good housewife, shall I tell you on what the existence and possession of that great blessing very much depends?—On the husband! and what, say you, are your signs for a good husband? Let husbands ask themselves the question until you hear again, by next mail, from your correspondent,

## Q IN THE CORNER.

**A WORD TO THE LADIES.**—At the annual fairs of the several Agricultural Societies this fall, an opportunity will be presented to such as wish, to exhibit the productions of household manufactures or any other work which their genius may produce.

**POULTRY.**—When, says M. Bose, 'it is wished to have eggs during the cold season, even in the dead of winter, it is necessary to make the fowls roost over an oven, in a stable, in a shed where many cattle are kept, or to erect a stove in the fowl house on purpose. By such methods, the farmers of Auge have chickens fit for the table in the month of April, a period when they are only beginning to be hatched in the Farms around Paris, although further to the south. It would be desirable that stoves in fowl houses were more commonly known near great towns, where luxury grudges no expense for the convenience of having fresh eggs.' It is worthy of remark, that the Irish peasantry, whose poultry occupy at night a corner of the cabin, along with the cow, pig, and the family, frequently lay very early, in consequence of the warmth of their night quarters; and there can be no doubt that this is the chief secret for having new laid eggs in winter, paying at the same time due attention to protect the hens from wet, and to have them young, or at least early in moulting.—From the Poultry Yard by Peter Roswell.

**ELDER TREE.**—Sir J. E. Smith has remarked that this tree is, as it were, a whole magazine of physic to rustic practitioners. It is said that if sheep that have the rot can get at the bark and young shoots of elder they will soon cure themselves. The wine made from elder berries is too well known by families in the country to need any encomiums; it is the only wine a cottager can produce, and when well made, it is a most excellent and wholesome drink, taken warm before going to bed. It causes gentle perspiration, and is a mild opiate. If a rich syrup be made from ripe elder berries, and a few bitter almonds, when added to brandy, it has all the flavor of the best cherry brandy. The white elder berries, when ripe, make wine much resembling grape wine. The buds and the young tender shoots are greatly admired as pickle. The leaves of the elder tree are often put into the subterranean paths of moles, to drive those noxious little animals from the garden. If fruit trees, flowering shrubs, corn or other vegetables, be whipped with the green leaves of the elder branches, it is said insects will not attach themselves to them. An infusion of these leaves in water is good to sprinkle over rose-buds, and other flowers subject to blight, and the devastations of caterpillars.—Leigh Hunt's London Journal.

**SILK REELING.**—We called, a few days since, at the filature recently established by Mrs. M'Lanahan, in Seventh street near Chestnut, and were much interested in the display of the article in this state of the manufacture. Mrs. M'L. is now engaged on a lot of forty bushels of cocoons, furnished by Mr. Sinclair, near Baltimore, being part of a crop of ninety bushels reared this season. Mr. Sinclair expects to have five other crops of various quantities in the course of the season. The silk produced from the present crop is of very superior quality, according to the judgement of old dealers in the article. Indeed, all who have examined it, pronounce that they have not seen as excellent, if even equalled, in the best foreign filatures.

A portion of this crop has been very productive. We were shown one pound and five ounces of superior silk, the product of a single bushel of cocoons—the highest yield, we believe, that has ever been noted.

It is not generally known that American reeled silk is now manufactured into sewing silk to much more advantage than that reeled abroad—the best foreign article losing in the operation fully ten per cent., while the American loses barely two per cent. The American male sewing silk has long had the preference over the foreign, for its great superiority—another proof, that in any manufacture to which our people turn their attention, they can successfully compete with any in the world.—Penn. Inquirer.

## From the New York American.

## ON A FAIR LADY.

She shone upon the bright saloon  
Mid mirth and music's sound,  
Like moonlight, on the glimmering  
Of tapers dim around,  
And when she walked, 'twas wonderful  
How all our hearts she bowed,  
And how she tamed the manliest,  
And how she awed the proud.  
Some shapes there are, though dear and rare,  
By grudging Nature given,  
To teach us here how beautiful  
The angels are in heaven;  
And such was she, the queen of all,  
The fairest of the fair,  
The lady of the gentle heart,  
But soul-subduing air.

## BALTIMORE MARKET.

**Cotton.**—A sale of a lot of common Georgia upland at 10 cents.

**Clover seed.**—Is retailing at \$6.25 a \$6.40 per bushel.

**Timothy Seed.**—Sales of timothy seed to some extent have taken place at \$2.75 per bushel.

**Plaster.**—Sales of several parcels were made this week at \$2.62 a \$2.75.

**Tobacco.**—There has been a moderate demand for the common and middling qualities of Maryland at prices about the same as last week. The finer sorts are in demand, and met with ready sale as soon as they appear in market. We quote Maryland inferior and common \$4.45; middling to good \$5.75; good \$8.85; and fine \$9.13. There has been a somewhat improved demand for Ohio, of which about 350 hhds. have been sold at prices fully supporting former rates, which we continue, viz. common to middling \$4.50 a \$5.25; good \$5.50 a \$6.50; fine red and wrapper \$8.12; fine yellow \$7.50 a \$10; and extra wrapper \$12 a \$14. The inspections of the week comprise 1040 hhds. Maryland, and 259 hhds. Ohio—total 1299 hhds.

**Wool.**—We are advised of a sale of 7000 pounds prime washed Saxony and Merino fleece on terms not public. Transactions have taken place also in the medium grades including washed common to quarter blood merino at 30 to 33 cents, and three quarter blood at 40 cents.

**Cattle.**—Upwards of 600 head of Beef Cattle were offered for sale to-day at the drove yards and about 475 sold at prices ranging from \$4.50 for inferior to \$6 per 100 lbs. for prime. But few however brought the highest named rate, the principal sales averaging about \$5. The market is pretty well supplied with Live Hogs, which we quote at \$5 per cwt.

**Flour.**—Holders of Howard street are uniformly asking \$6.50 to-day for good standard brands, but the market is rather heavy, and the only sales reported to us include three or four hundred barrels at \$6.44. We quote the wagon price at \$6.12. City Mills Flour is held at \$6.50. We hear of no sales to-day. The stock on hand is very light.

The last sales of Susquehanna were at \$6.37, at which price holders would sell to-day.

**Grain.**—The market was tolerably well supplied with Md. Wheats to-day, which sold at 130 a 137c for good to prime reds. Several cargoes of North Carolina reds were sold at 130 a 133c. There were no Wheats from Pa. in market.

Sales of white corn to-day at 70 a 71c, and of yellow at 74c. Sales of Md. Oats at 44 a 45 cents.

**Provisions.**—There is but little doing in the Provision

market, and prices are nominally the same at last week. We quote Mess Pork at \$11.50; Prime at \$9; Baltimore Meats Beef at \$12; No. 1 at \$9, and Prime at \$7. The sales of Bacon which are not large are confined to prime qualities of Western which we quote as follows, viz: Hams at 6 to 8c; Sides at 5 1/2c; Shoulders at 4 to 5c, and Joles at 2 1/2c. Strictly prime assorted of the same description continues in demand and scarce at 5 1/2 to 6c. Baltimore cured Hams are held at 9 to 10 cents.—Lard continues dull and we quote Western No. 1 in kegs at 7 1/2 to 8c. Fresh yellow Western Butter is held at 7 to 10c, as in quality, with very little demand.

**At Charleston, Aug. 28,** no transactions in Cotton since the late English advices. Sales 700 bbls. Rice at \$3.62 a \$3.87. 18,500 bushels Corn sold at 80 a 82c. 2800 bushels Md. Oats sold at 50 a 53c. Howard street Flour \$7—small sales.

**At New Orleans, Aug. 21,** a very slight improvement was perceptible in some departments of trade, scarcely enough, however, to require notice. Until the new Cotton comes freely in, it is not at all probable that any improvement will appear in our dull market. When that article does arrive in abundance, we look for lively times compared with the present. Cotton—The only sales we have to report since our last review are in small lots of the new crop, to the extent of 200 bales, for the New York and Boston markets, at prices ranging from 10 1/2 to 11 1/2c per lb. quality middling fair to strictly good fair. Flour is very scarce, and we have to notice a further advance in it—there is also a brisk demand for flour; we quote sweet Flour at \$6; new Wheat \$6.25 a \$6.50; sour \$4.25 a \$4.75. Pork—We have nothing encouraging to report respecting this article. Bacon shares the same fate as Pork. Bagging and Rope—These articles continue in very limited demand with few transactions taking place.

**At Philadelphia, on Saturday.**—An important advance has taken place in Flour this week, and sales to some extent made at \$6.50 a \$6.75, the latter being generally demanded for fresh ground of approved brands. Rye Flour \$3.50 per bbl Penn. Corn Meal in hds is held at \$14.50, and bbls have sold at \$3.50; Brandywine \$16 and \$3.75. The receipts of all kinds of grain continue small, and in active demand, with fully maintained prices; sales have been made of Southern Wheat at 140c per bushel, and prime Penn. at 142c, which we quote as the rate to-day. Penn. Rye 70c; Southern yellow Corn 76c; white do 70c. Oats are in demand at 44 a 45c. Cattle.—Beef cattle, 497 head offered, mostly sold at 5 1/2 a 6c; extra 6 1/2 a 6 1/2c; inferior 4c.—150 head were from Virginia, and the residue from this county. Hogs—170 in market, and nearly all sold at 44 a 45c. Sheep and Lambs 3762 in market; sales \$1.25 a \$2.50; extra \$3.12 each; lambs from New Jersey sold at \$2.25 a \$3.25, as to quality. Wool.—Prices continue low, but are improving; the new clip is beginning to come in freely, and generally in better order than formerly.

**At New York, on Friday.**—The sales of cotton were about 600 to 700 bales (principally of the low grade) to shippers, without variation in price. Yesterday was a very dull day for flour, and in one or two cases, sales were made at a decline of 6 cents. The market generally, however, is firm at my former quotations. Genesee and Troy 6.75; Ohio 6.50 a 6.75; Michigan 6.50 a 6.82; Georgetown and Howard street 6.75 a 7.00; Brandywine 6.87 a 7.00. There was no activity in grain, in consequence of the small supplies. A small sale of rye was made at 70 cents, at the boat. Oats are not plenty, but the demand is limited at 49 a 51. Small sales of Northern corn at 80, measure. Sales of 200 bbls. Dutches county mess pork at \$9.00. Sales of 100 hhds. Porto Rico, and New Orleans sugar at 7 a 7 1/2. 19,000 lbs. whalebone at 19 1/2 cash, for export.

**At Richmond, on Friday,** sales of flour were made at \$6.50; wheat 125 cts. for red and 130 for white, and 133 1-3 for some choice lots; corn 65c. and oats 40 a 42c.

## COTTON CROP.

Receipts of Cotton at the following places since October 1st.

	1841	1840
New Orleans, August 4	781,099	915,062
Mobile, August 4	316,358	443,231
Florida, August 1	88,705	128,344
Georgia, August 13	147,225	287,730
South Carolina, August 7	221,312	300,821
North Carolina, July 24	9,332	9,890
Virginia, August 5	16,600	19,000
	1,577,631	2,104,078

## Comparative Statement of the supply of Cotton.

	1841	1840
New Orleans, August 4	22,990	33,891
Mobile, August 4	3,497	44,738
Florida, Aug 1	3,500	7,596
Savannah, August 13	1,685	600
Charleston, August 6	6,360	2,517
North Carolina, July 27	300	1,000
Virginia, August 5	3,100	900
Philadelphia, July 31	1,348	1,117
New York, July 28	41,000	16,000
Macon, July 1	235	635
Augusta and Hamburg, Aug 1	5,392	4,901
	89,407	113,198



## NOTICE FOR A "SILK AGENT."

A gentleman, residing in Cambridge, Md. who has been for two years engaged in the "Silk Culture," has a silk establishment one mile from the town; and he finds, from experience, that a due share of his personal attention is impracticable:

He has a highly approved machinery for the conversion of cocoons into "reeling silk," and foliage and fixtures for about two millions of worms. He wishes to employ an agent on "shares" or otherwise, who will bring testimonials from competent judges of his stock, in skill and general deportment to conduct, personally, the business of feeding and manufacturing, at the point above named.

N. B. The Editor of the Am. Farmer has the address.

sep. 1.

3t.

## A FAIR HIRE.

By the month or year, the latter will be preferred if all things are suitable, will be given for a good labourer to work on a farm in Stafford county, Virginia. The location is healthy at all seasons, and the work required will be every thing appertaining to judicious farming—such as cutting, mauling, fencing, ditching, the care of stock, &c. No applicant will be received without a testimonial of good character in every respect, more especially for industry and sobriety. Reference to the Editor of the Am. Farmer.

sep. 1. 7c

H. H. CONWAY, Stafford C. H. Va.

## CLARMOUNT NURSERY, NEAR BALTIMORE.

From this time to the middle of October is an excellent time to plant Strawberry Plants, and Bulbous Roots. The planting however, of the latter may be continued two months longer. During the past year, in addition to the proprietor's former stock, he has collected some choice varieties, which are under culture for filling orders, and will mention here a few of the STAWBERRY PLANTS.—Hovv's Seedling, Keene's Seedling, Bishop's Orange, Early Virginia, Extra Early Scarlet, and such as are liable to increase fast with male or unproductive Plants, have been examined when in bloom, and nearly all the males removed. Those who are unacquainted with Hovv's Seedling may be informed that owing to the high character, and the award of the highest premiums given the two last seasons by the Committee on fruit of the Horticultural Society of Boston, has enabled the originator of them to dispose of a large quantity at five dollars per doz. this and last season. The proprietor having procured and cultivated them to some extent, offers them now at two dollars per doz. He would also take pleasure to show persons who will have occasion to purchase now, or during the approaching season, his very extensive stock of thirty grafted fruit trees. English Gooseberry and other Shrubs, Fruit Plants, Evergreen and other large ornamental trees, suitable for planting in streets and lawns; imported Moss and other Roses, and ornamental Shrubs, &c. &c. For further particulars, names and prices, see printed Catalogue lately published, and to be obtained gratis, by mail post paid, of the proprietor, or of his Agents, R. Sinclair, Jr. & Co. Light st. Baltimore.

P. S. Having been often solicited to sell Flowers put up in handsome bouquets, and having near half an acre of Dahlias in bloom, with a general assortment of other Flowering Plants, they will in future be put up when ordered, on application to the head gardener.

sep. 1.

It. R. S.

100 BUSHELS RED CHAFF BEARDED WHEAT,  
For seed, for sale by  
SAML SANDS,  
Farmer Office.

sep. 1.

## A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG DEVON BULL.

Of the best stock in Maryland, out of a very superior milker, six months old, for sale deliverable in this city for 50 dollars.

au 18

S. SANDS.

## FLY-PROOF WHEAT.

The subscriber has received a few bushels of the fly-proof Wheat recently noticed in the Farmer; this wheat is direct from Mr. Gray, and obtained (with a few bushels additional) for gentlemen who desired him to obtain some for them—any one wishing to give it a trial should apply immediately.

## HORSE-POWER, THRESHING MACHINE, &amp;c.

Also for Sale—A Horse Power, Threshing Machine, Corn Sheller with a small Mill attached, and Straw Cutter; they will be sold separately or together very low, if applied for immediately to the subscriber, or at Auburn, opposite the 6th mile stone on the York road, where the machines can be seen. The horse power moves with an endless chain, and works the above machines with great ease and convenience.

## GREY HOUNDS.

Several Pups of the best breed, for sale at \$10 each.  
SAML. SANDS, Farmer Office.

au 11

## FOR SALE,

1 better Calf, 3 mos. old, wanting 1-16th of full bred Durham, \$20  
1 do do do 1-2 Durham, out of a very fine milker, 20  
do do 7 mos. 15-16 do. 35  
1 do yearling, do. 50  
1 do do. 1-4 Durham, out of a fine cow, 20  
Several dry Cows, will be sold very low.  
Several 1-2 Ayrshire yearling Heifers, 20  
A beautiful Tomcorora Boar, 16 mos. old 20  
A Tomcorora Sow in pig by a Berkshire boar, 18 mos. old, 20  
Tomcorora Pigs, and 1-2 Mchay & 1-2 Berkshire do. per pair, 10  
Full bred Berkshires, Weiburns, &c. do 20  
A handsome Berkshire boar, 9 mos. old, 20  
Hsent to a distance, cages and feed extra.

au 11

S. SANDS.

## FRESH TURNIP SEED, &amp;c.

I have just received from Mr. Landreth of Philadelphia, my supply of fresh Turnip and Ruta Baga Seeds of this year's growth; also on hand finished and now finishing, several very superior Horse Power and Threshing Machines, to which I would invite the attention of the public; also one of Jesse Urmy's Horse Powers and Threshing Machines on hand for sale.

ly 29

J. S. EASTMAN,  
Pratt st.

## EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Under the will of the late Wm. Steuart, the subscriber will sell at public sale at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday Morning, the 8th day of Sept. next, at Butler's tavern in First District of Anne Arundel co. a Valuable FARM, of 313 acres, called the Big Manor Plantation, situate near Mount Zion meeting house, in a most fertile and improved neighborhood. Also another FARM of 254 acres, called Beard's Habitation, adjoining Davidsonville, a post office on the road from Annapolis to Washington. The high character of these lands is too well known to require a detailed account of them.

Terms will be made known on the day of sale, and a long credit will be given. If the day is not fair, the sale will take place next fair day at the same hour.

G. H. STEUART, Ex'r.  
G7-Md. Repub. and Nat. Intel. publish 4 times. au 15 4t

## BERKSHIRES &amp; IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Loosing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdock, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire \$20 per pair; for Irish Graziers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1 for Cages, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,  
June 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

## PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are prepared to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, \$160 00  
Four horse, 210 00

An experienced machinist will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.  
je 30 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.

## MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shortest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment.

R. B. CHENOWETH,  
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Trenching do; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same; &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE.

## YORK STREET PLASTER MILL.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the Farmers and Planters to the new and extensive Plaster Mill on York near Light st. between Watchman's Foundry and the Basin, where PLASTER PARIS in its pure state, can always be had either by the ton, barrel or bushel. It will be put up in superior style for shipping, and delivered at any part of the city free of carriage, at the shortest notice. To prevent imposition, all the barrels will be marked "YORK STREET MILL." The undersigned flatters himself that he is enabled, through the aid of superior machinery to sell at reduced prices, and respectfully solicits a call from all such as wish to make purchases, as he is determined to merit that patronage which he now asks at the hands of a discriminating public. All orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention by the undersigned, at his store, Conway street, near the new Shot Tower, or JOHN HOLTON, Light street wharf, over Matthew Shaw's store, or S. SANDS, office American Farmer, corner Baltimore and North sts.

au 19

JOHN SHECKELLS.

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs: Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore.

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them, Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$35

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 30

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hoes or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

## LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq. at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md. ap 7 6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

## LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eataw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price. ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

## PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13

## HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sheads at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

Extract from a letter from the Hon. Mr. Merrick, U. S. Senator, dated from his estate, Aug. 3d, 1841.

"Mr. Dalmple arrived safely with the Horse Power on Sunday last; we fixed it up and set it to work on Monday morning, and have had it at work all day to day. I think it operates finely, and in my judgement is superior to any horse-power I have ever seen. The Thresher too is very effectual, and far surpasses any I have ever tried; it is simple and efficient, two most important qualities for owner and laborers on a farm. It threshes the wheat cleaner from the straw, than any machine I ever saw work. Indeed it is next to impossible that a head of perfect wheat should pass through this machine unthreshed."

Mr. Merrick got out his last year's crop with this thresher.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. au 11 J. S. EASTMAN.

## STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner \$450—The owner having no further use for it will take \$150. Apply to SAML SANDS.

## CABBAGE SEED.

The subscriber has just received from Mr. Landreth a fresh supply of Cabbage Seeds for fall sowing; they are this year's growth, and Mr. Landreth's own raising. a 11 J. S. EASTMAN.